

## HOOPER REFINES HIS STATUS ON PARTY POSITIONS

**Not Seeking Office But Will Take Nomination If Called Upon, He Writes Sponsors — Is Independent-Progressive On Present Issues**

NEW YORK, March 9.—Herbert Hoover, in a letter received tonight by Ralph Arnold of Los Angeles, New York representative of the "Make Hoover President Club" of California, declared he was not seeking public office, that his "ambition is to remain a common citizen," but that he believed "he, like every other citizen, should always be ready for service when really called upon."

Mr. Hoover's letter followed the action of a group of prominent Californians residing in this city in appointing a committee to go to Washington to ask Mr. Hoover to make known his position. The committee included Mark Requa, oil administrator during the war.

He asserted that while "such proposals are indeed a great honor, I feel that I cannot alter the attitude that I have consistently preserved."

Mr. Hoover's letter continued: "I am an independent progressive in the issues before us today. I think that at this time the issues before the country transcend partisanship. It is well known that I was a progressive republican before the war and, I think rightly, a non-partisan during my war service. The issues confronting us are new and the alignment upon them has not yet been made by the great parties. I still object as much to the reactionary group in the republican party as I do to the radical group in the democratic party."

"Second, I am not seeking public office, and consulting my own personal inclinations, I do not want public office. I cannot prevent any citizen or group of citizens from agitating that I should have public office, but I cannot conscientiously participate in any organization to that end. I belong to a group which thinks that the American people should select their own officials at their own initiative and that resents the naming of officials by machine methods. I feel sure that if I entered the race for nomination to the presidency and undertook to solicit and spend the cost of propaganda and organization, this would be in itself a negation of the right American instinct because of the obligations that it implies. I thoroughly believe that I, like any other citizen, should always be ready for service when really called upon, but to do so and try to persuade the public to call me is opposed to my every instinct."

"Third, I hope to have the affection of my countrymen, but my ambition is to remain a common citizen, ready to engage in team play with any organization and leadership that has for its objective the betterment and maintenance of great issues in the forms that I believe are to the public interest and benefit. I, of course, believe in party organization, but it must be for the promotion of issues, not of men. I am not a straddler of any issues. I spend most of my time agitating for issues that I believe in. It is the privilege of all of us to hold our own views and it is our duty to express them when called upon to do so. But no man can be so arrogant as to assume that he can dictate the issues to the American people or to the great parties they support."

"Fourth, you and your friends have urged that I should undertake to organize propaganda for myself as representing issues by entering into competition for nomination by a great party. Aside from the reasons mentioned above, this implies entry upon a road of self-seeking, whereas my view is that I should agitate for the issues not for myself. You rightly say that joining such organization without issues simply implies entering upon office hunting without regard to public service."

"Finally, I am not so ignorant as not to realize perfectly well that such a course does not lead to nomination to the presidency but I would not be myself if I started out on a path of self-seeking to obtain any office."

## REBUTAL WITNESSES DISPOSE OF DEFENSE OFFERED BY DEFENSE

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire] MONTESANO, Wn., March 9.—Numerous witnesses were called today by the state in its effort to controvert testimony offered by the defense in the Centralia Armistice day murder trial here.

J. P. Jones, who testified previously for the defense, was recalled by the state. He said Eugene Barnett, a defendant, told him that he was standing on the sidewalk in front of a hotel at the beginning of the firing in which four American Legion members lost their lives. Defense testimony had been that Barnett was inside the hotel at that time, and had remained there throughout the disorder.

Jones also testified that Barnett, explaining how the defense was recalled, "When the soldiers halted the 'wobblers' thought they were going to call the hall and then the shooting started."

Charles Norman testified that he entered the lobby of the hotel almost immediately after the firing began, but did not see Barnett there. Frank Fraus gave similar testimony.

Five physicians testified that, in their belief, Leora Roberts, the defendant for whom a plea of insanity has been entered, was sane at the time he signed an alleged confession concerning the killings, and that he is sane now. One of them, Dr. E. R. Ahlman of Hoquiam, said Roberts' attitude on mental weakness plainly was assumed. Three of the physicians are specialists in mental diseases.

## DEVISE MEANS TO STOP PROFITEERING LANDLORDS IN N. Y.

NEW YORK, March 9.—Cooperation of the health department with the courts to check great numbers of rent evictions resulting, it is charged, from tactics of profiteering landlords, was indicated by health Commissioner Copeland tonight.

The commissioner late today attended a conference of the mayor's committee on rent profiteering and health officials called after it became known that a general strike of 350,000 union men had been threatened by the Central Federated Union unless immediate relief from the high cost of living and rent increases was forthcoming.

## TWO STATES END FIGHT ON "DRY" MEASURE IN S. C.

WASHINGTON, March 9.—Presentation of arguments in cases from Rhode Island and Massachusetts attacking the validity of the prohibition amendment to the constitution were concluded today in supreme court. The case from Kentucky will be disposed of tomorrow, after which the question will be left to the nation's highest tribunal for decision.

Counsel for those attacking the amendment continued today to argue that it was revolutionary and an invasion of states' rights.

"You are now coming to a fork in the road, one leading to the power of amendment and the other back to the constitution," Levy Mayer of Chicago told the court in opening for the Kentucky complainants. "The very proposition is staggering. There is no difference if we discuss whisky, tobacco or cotton. I rise above the question that this deals with whisky and dwell on the principle involved. Can this constitution be uprooted?"

"The question is more than prohibition. Police power is synonymous with the sovereignty of the state. Remove the police power and no state will exist."

Mr. Mayer denied that the amendment had been ratified properly in view of the referendum proposition in numerous state constitutions requiring such proposals to be submitted to the voters.

These contentions were denied by Solicitor King and Assistant Attorney General Frierson, who argued the amendment was properly adopted by congress and had been ratified by three-fourths of the states. The solicitor general also said the amendment did not interfere with the functions of the state but gave the federal government the power to act with the states in enforcing prohibition and resulted from a general demand upon congress to assist dry states in enforcing prohibition laws.

## CLAIMS HUSBAND WAS KILLED IN STRUGGLE TO SECURE REVENUE

COLUMBUS, N. M., March 9.—Mrs. Maude Doster killed her husband, Capt. Wade Doster, medical corps, U. S. A., in self defense after he had fired shot her, she told a coroner's jury here today. The couple were made at the military hospital at Camp Furlong here, where Mrs. Doster is recovering from a bullet wound in the breast.

The first story given out by the authorities concerning the shooting was to the effect that Mrs. Doster, from her bed in a local hotel, fired a bullet into her husband's back, then turned and fired another shot, the last entering his breast and killing him instantly. Captain Doster's body, it was said, fell across his wife's bed and then Mrs. Doster fired a bullet into her own breast, but without fatal effect. According to the first versions of the affair, hotel guests on breaking down the door found the captain's body and Mrs. Doster both in bed.

A note written by Mrs. Doster, before the shooting, is in possession of Justice T. J. Cole here. He refused to make the contents public until the case comes before a court.

Wrote "Incriminating" Note "It is incriminating," was his only comment today. Yesterday Justice Cole said Mrs. Doster had asked that Doster's parents be notified by letter. Doster's father is a former chief justice of the Kansas supreme court.

Mrs. Doster told the coroner's jury that Capt. Doster first shot her, and then she struggled with him. She grabbed and held to the revolver with her husband, she said, and in the struggle it was fired. The struggle continued and they wrestled about, she said, until the second bullet killed him.

Mrs. Doster returned to Columbus from California Sunday night following a separation of some weeks which was said to have followed her discovery and perusal of a letter addressed to Doster from another woman, couched in affectionate language. The couple quarreled throughout Sunday night in their hotel room, according to other guests, about this second woman, who is now in El Paso.

Mrs. Doster told the coroner's jury her maiden name was Maude Conner, and she was born and raised in Tennessee. She went to Coldwater, Kansas, with an invalid sister and then met Captain Doster, who was a practicing physician. They were married in September, 1918.

The coroner's jury returned an open verdict, which merely was to the effect that Captain Doster came to his death from "two wounds from a revolver."

## CROSS BORDER AFTER HORSES

ALEXICO, Cal., March 9.—Three deputy sheriffs, acting under orders of Sheriff Applestall, of Imperial county, crossed the international boundary line into Mexico today and seized four horses alleged to have been stolen on this side of the line.

## FATAL MAP OF SEATTLE TREATY FIGHT AT WASH.

**Solons Clear Deck for Debate and Vote on Dominating Issue, Article X—Is Only Reservation Preventing Acceptance—Little Hope Held**

WASHINGTON, March 9.—Article X, more than ever the dominating issue in the peace treaty fight, today became the unfinished business of the senate.

Several of the republican leaders, convinced that ratification would be impossible with their article ten reservation fight of last November unchanged, agreed on a substitute and made an active campaign to line up the necessary democratic votes behind it. But they did not succeed and although the compromise negotiations will continue, no one had much hope tonight of an agreement.

The new republican reservation follows the general outline of the one adopted in November, but it puts into different and more specific form its declaration regarding the article's obligations. Some of the democrats were satisfied but 28 was the peak of the democratic ticket which the republican advocates claimed for it, and it would take at least 32 and probably 34 for ratification.

Wilson Letter Effective

It was indicated that President Wilson's new letter on the subject, although it failed to stop the compromise negotiations, had not been without effect in stiffening the administration ranks against the old republican reservation. Democratic senators were in disagreement over what the president would do in the event of a compromise ratification and many of them declared their intention to let the doubt reserve itself in favor of a conservative course.

So discouraged were the republican leaders that they had not decided to-night whether their substitute reservation would be offered at all in the senate. They indicated, however, that they would not let the debate in the interests of compromise and that the debate to begin tomorrow would last but a few days.

Re-Adopt Voting Power Reservation

The subject of consideration of the subject on the senate floor was cleared just before adjournment by re-adoption, in a modified form, of the reservation on voting power in the league. As it finally prevailed in the reservation, the last, except that relating to article ten on the republican program, declares that until the covenant is amended to give equal voting power, the United States declines to be bound by decisions to which congress has not previously given consent.

The vote on re-adoption of the reservation was 57 to 20, with 17 democrats voting for it, nine more than supported it in the November election. Changes were on motion of Senator Lodge of Massachusetts, republican leader. A substitute offered by Senator Hitchcock, democrat, and another by Senator McCormick, republican, of Illinois, 57 to 19. The reservation on the subject urged by Senator Phelan, democrat, of California, also was reintroduced by Senator Phelan, democrat, California, but was voted down, 73 to 4.

In the course of the day's debate on the voting power reservation, Senator Lodge told the senate that the president's letter had emphasized the features of article X to the direction of compromise and to the direction of compromise. He also criticized the president's reference to France and to the Adriatic question.

In last G. O. Word In presenting the new draft to the democrats, the republican leaders are understood to have represented it as embodying the farthest step they were willing to take to give equal voting power to the league. He also refused a plea from democratic senators that the words "or to interfere in controversies between nations, whether members of the league or not" be stricken out.

In these negotiations, both Senators Lodge and Hitchcock refrained from taking an active part, but friends of the United States circuit court of appeals here in an opinion reversing the verdict of the trial court.

The opinion asserted "there was substantial evidence of the trial in support of the verdict against the defendant," that District Judge A. S. Van Valkenburgh's instruction to the jury was prejudicial to Mrs. Stokes.

It was announced today that a conference of some democrats in favor of reservations would be held tomorrow at the office of Senator Owen of Oklahoma, "to try and find some way out of the wilderness."

## Federal Appellate Court Grants Rose Stokes New Trial

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire] ST. LOUIS, March 9.—Mrs. Rose Stokes, millionaire New York socialist convicted in Kansas City in June, 1918, for violating the espionage act, today was granted a new trial by the United States circuit court of appeals here in an opinion reversing the verdict of the trial court.

The opinion asserted "there was substantial evidence of the trial in support of the verdict against the defendant," that District Judge A. S. Van Valkenburgh's instruction to the jury was prejudicial to Mrs. Stokes.

It was announced today that a conference of some democrats in favor of reservations would be held tomorrow at the office of Senator Owen of Oklahoma, "to try and find some way out of the wilderness."

A concurrent opinion, however, warned that "we should be very careful not to punish a citizen for opinion honestly held."

## FOREGO DIVIDENDS

BOSTON, Mass., March 9.—The Calumet and Hecla Mining company will not pay a dividend for the first quarter of the current year, its officers announced today. The company failed to pay dividends for the first two quarters last year.

## Anthracite Mine Workers Present Salary Demands

NEW YORK, March 9.—Demands which anthracite mine workers of Pennsylvania have asked operators to incorporate in the new wage agreement to be drafted to take effect April 1, were formally presented to the mine owners today and a subcommittee was named to express by operators that the increase in wages asked by the miners would mean a rise in the price of coal to the consumer, if granted.

Each side said that no definite decision would be reached until the award of the bituminous coal commission and the wage demands of the soft coal miners is handed down at Washington.

## SMS PROMISES TO SHOW WHERE NAVY WAS WEAK

**First Six Months of War Were Total Failure Insofar as Navy Was Concerned, He Says—Says Department Made 4 Basic Mistakes**

WASHINGTON, March 9.—Rear Admiral Sims, in an opening statement today before the senate committee investigating his charges that the navy department failed to cooperate fully with the allies during the war, outlined the specific points on which he based his criticisms and promised that beginning tomorrow he would present evidence in support of each contention.

In opening his testimony, Admiral Sims denied intention of belittling the efforts of the navy in the war inasmuch as he was "unable adequately to express his admiration for the navy's efforts. His criticisms, he said, were directed at the policies pursued in the first six months of the conflict."

Only a high sense of his duty as a naval officer and solicitude for the future naval policy of the country, he said, impelled him to point out grave mistakes in naval administration. Basic criticisms of the navy's policies were said by the admiral to be:

Points Out Basic Mistakes. "That during the early period of the war the department was isolated from the mental principles of warfare leading to a prolongation of hostilities and needless loss of lives and money."

That the policies of the department in the last half of the war were identical with recommendations rejected during the first six months.

That if the department had proper foresight when the nation entered the war they should have been placed in effect at once.

That mistakes, if any were made, should be carefully reviewed to avoid recurrence and to help mould future national defense policies.

The United States entered the war with the navy unprepared, he said, although war had been a possibility for years and American forces on the sea were not in the highest state of readiness. Owing to these conditions, the witness added, lack of proper organization in the navy department and lack of foresight in the navy department were not familiar, it failed for at least six months to throw its full force against the enemy.

## AVERS CARRANZA TO USE BARRELS AS A POLITICAL 'DUMMIE'

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire] WASHINGTON, March 9.—Ygnacio Bonillas, ambassador for Mexico who left Washington last night for Mexico City to answer those who want him to stand for the presidency, was urged before his departure by General Salvador Alvarado, in a conference here, to use himself as a political dummy for a "corrupt ring." General Alvarado, now publisher of El Heraldo de Mexico, and who recently attracted attention by his publication of charges that the Carranza administration was inefficient and politically weakened by graft, came here from New York, where he learned today for the purpose of preventing, if possible, the ambassador's entry into politics.

Embassador Bonillas will meet Caudillo Aguilar, son-in-law of the Mexican president at the frontier. It has been assumed that Aguilar will represent Carranza in a conference regarding the presidential campaign.

Alvarado's departure from Mexico a month ago was delayed by his arrest and nine days detention. His frank criticisms of the administration and its methods had made him unpopular at the capital and political agents of Mexico City, refusing to concede the accuracy of his published statement that Carranza had been forced to flee the United States, arrested him when he was a few miles out of the city on the charge that he was trying to get back into Yucatan, where he was a factor in the movement to start a revolution. He has insisted, however, that his real mission in this country is to buy additional equipment for his newspaper plant.

In the entry of Bonillas, General Alvarado professed to see grave danger of complications which might provide Carranza with a pretext for declaring no one elected and retaining the executive power himself. The outstanding candidates are General Pablo Gonzalez and General Alvarado Obregon. The administration is definitely opposed to Obregon, and, according to General Alvarado, only tolerant of Gonzalez' candidacy. Bonillas has been reported the choice of Carranza since he represents the civilian element, but Alvarado's expressed opinion is that Carranza desires his entry in order to make more probable the holding of a majority by any candidate.

## ALLIED COUNCIL GIVES REVIEW OF PRE-BUILDING

**Recommends Re-establishment of World-Wide Peace, Aid to War-Torn Nations, Maximum Industrial and Agricultural Production as Best Means to Stabilize Conditions.**

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire]

LONDON, March 9.—The supreme council has issued a memorandum on world economic conditions. Its conclusions are as follows:

"Firstly—It is of paramount importance that peace conditions should be fully and completely restored at the earliest possible moment throughout the world."

"To achieve this object it is desirable (first) that peace and normal economic relations should be re-established at the earliest moment possible throughout eastern Europe, (second) that armies everywhere should be limited to the lowest possible figure compatible with national security and that the league of nations should be invited to consider, as soon as possible, proposals to this end; (third) that states which have been created or enlarged as a result of the war should immediately re-establish full and friendly cooperation and arrangement for unrestricted interchange of commodities, in order that the essential unity of European economic life may not be impaired by the erection of artificial economic barriers."

Urges Greater Production

"Secondly—Not only the government of each country, but all those engaged in the task of production in every land should give immediate attention to the execution of all measures which will contribute to the resumption of peaceful industry, to the encouragement of a better output on the part of the workers in every country, to the improvement of machinery, and means of transportation and the removal of such disturbing factors as profiteering."

"Thirdly—Each government should immediately consider means for urging upon its nationals in every rank of life the vital necessity of suppressing extravagance and reducing expenditure so as to bridge the gap which must for some years exist between the demand for and the supply of essential commodities."

"Fourthly—It is essential that early steps be taken to secure the deflation of credit and currency (first) by the reduction of recurrent government expenditure within the limits of the revenue; (second) by the imposition of such additional taxation as is necessary to secure this result; (third) by the funding of short term obligations by means of loans subscribed out of the people's savings; the purpose being to achieve this when the immediate limitation and gradual curtailment of note circulation."

Suggest Commercial Credits "Fifthly—Provision for raw materials being essential to the restoration of industry, means should be found whereby the countries which are, in present conditions of international exchange unable to purchase the world markets, and so, are unable to restart their economic life, can obtain commercial credits. It will be necessary to achieve this when the countries have made the reforms indicated in the foregoing paragraphs."

"Sixthly—The powers represented at the conference recognize the necessity for continued cooperation between the allies and for removing obstacles to the easy interchange of essential commodities. They will continue to work together regarding the provision and distribution of necessary raw materials and foodstuffs with a view to the early restoration of normal conditions."

"Seventhly—The powers represented at the conference have given careful attention to the special case of the devastated regions and more particularly of northern France. The restoration of these areas is of primary importance for the establishment of the economic equilibrium of Europe and the resumption of normal trade conditions. It is evident that the large sums required for this purpose cannot be provided out of the current revenue, nor can the work of restoration be postponed until the reparation due from Germany under the treaty of peace has been received. The council recognized that the capital sums required for this restoration may be properly raised by market loans in anticipation of the reparation payments provided for by the treaty and that the restrictions which they desire to be placed on new borrowing do not apply to loans and credits raised for the purpose of meeting this abnormal capital expenditure."

"Eighthly—The powers represented at the conference have taken under consideration article 235 and cognate articles of the treaty of Versailles."

(Continued on Page Two.)

## HUNDREDS DEAD AND THOUSANDS HOMELESS IN TIFLIS TREMBLOR

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire] TIFLIS, Feb. 24.—(Via Constantinople).—Several hundred persons are reported to have been killed and thousands made homeless as a result of an earthquake which destroyed Makhet, Grakali, and other villages within a radius of sixty miles west of Tiflis.

The city of Tiflis was shaken and many buildings were severely damaged. Thousands of refugees are pouring into Tiflis. The constituent assembly of the republic of Georgia immediately ordered a short distance northwest of Tiflis. The town of Gori was virtually wiped out and a hundred dead have already been recovered from the wreckage.

The railway between Tiflis and Batoum was severely damaged by the earthquake, while the station was destroyed at Gori, a short distance northwest of Tiflis. The town of Gori was virtually wiped out and a hundred dead have already been recovered from the wreckage.

Twenty persons were killed at Uplisk-in. Smoke is reported to be issuing from the summit of the mountain where the monastery of Gori-Davri stood and two great sulphur springs have appeared.

## EFFORT TO BLOCK FORMING OF ORGANIZATION FOR OPEN SHOP FAILS AND INDUSTRIAL FREEDOM HERE IS DECLARED

**THE SQUARE DEAL POLICIES ON WHICH THE CITIZENS INDUSTRIAL COMMITTEE HAS BEEN ENDEAVORING TO SECURE INDUSTRIAL PEACE FOR PHOENIX ON THE OPEN SHOP BASIS IN THE BUILDING TRADES.**

First: Recognition by the employer that the workman is not a machine and his work a commodity, but that he is a collaborator.

Second: The employment of working men and women without regard to whether or not they belong to labor organizations and with no discrimination against members of unions.

Third: The payment of employees on the basis of their individual skill, efficiency and industry, or such wages as will provide wholesome living conditions at the present cost of living.

Fourth: Reasonable working hours and the maintenance of working conditions which will safeguard the interests of all employees.

Fifth: Recognition on the part of the workman that his duty to himself and his employer demand his very best efforts.

Sixth: Efforts on the part of workmen to bring about maximum production and a realization that any attempt to restrict production, reacts upon labor.

Seventh: The protection of every man and woman in the lawful exercise of his or her right to earn a living.

Eighth: An agreement on the part of both employer and employee to make prompt presentation of any difficulties to an impartial board, and to abide by the decision of such tribunal.

Ninth: To recognize the public's demand for justice and a square deal for all, and with special privileges to none.

Tenth: To see the need for a genuine partnership between labor and capital, based on efficiency and interest in the work on the part of the worker, and on justice, fair dealing and a recognition of the human problem of the worker on the part of the employer.

By hoots, catcalls, and shouts of derision, a determined effort was made last night by some 200 men to break up a meeting of 1,000 citizens, a meeting called to form a permanent open shop organization in the building trades, a movement backed by the citizens of Phoenix. As swiftly as it reached its climax, with equal suddenness did the clamor subside. The permanent open shop organization was formed.

George D. Smith, lately deposed secretary of the state federation of labor, was on his feet clamoring for a hearing. The effort to break up the meeting of determined citizens was apparently to focus on his effort.

Meeting Is Transformed When he stood fully five minutes amid shouts of "Sit down!" "We don't want to hear you!" and "Put him out!" and the boos of the audience, Smith suddenly sat down. He could obtain no hearing, for a change of heart had come over the men he thought would back him up, and they, too, were shouting him down.

Then there was a lull. A laboring man of another type walked to the platform's edge, and with a few words transformed the meeting into an orderly gathering of citizens.

The chairman says that this is a meeting of those who favor the open shop, therefore I say that all those who do not favor the open shop should leave the hall." His message acted as a signal, and about 200 men, grouped in various parts of the hall, withdrew.

The big auditorium was quiet, and the business of the meeting was accomplished, but not until after a vote of thanks had been tendered by the citizens to Mr. Irvine, the man whose words had effected the transformation. Mr. Irvine, it appeared, had formerly been an international officer of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, and carpenters here are said to hold him in high respect. The same respect was voted by the citizens.

That an attempt had been made to "pack" the hall against the open shop became evident shortly after the meeting opened. Vernon L. Clark occupied the stage as chairman of the citizens' industrial committee, with Mel Fickas as secretary.

Mr. Clark reviewed local conditions in the building trades, and sketched the work of the citizens' industrial committee, which was formed, he said, when conditions had reached a point when the general contractors had appealed to the civic organizations to determine whether or not a closed or an open shop was best for Phoenix. The citizens' committee, of which he was a member, he added, had thoroughly sifted both sides of the question, and after several months' investigation reached the conclusion that the industrial prosperity of Phoenix could be furthered only by the open shop in the building trades.

The open shop in the building trades was not a local movement, said Mr. Clark, but was rapidly becoming national in scope. He pointed to the successful operation of the open shop in Los Angeles, San Diego, Santa Barbara and Dallas, Texas, saying of the latter city that it had doubtless become one of the most prosperous cities of that state as a result of its industrial freedom.

Local Situation Acute The local situation in the building trades had recently become acute, he added, and the citizens' industrial committee had decided that it should be placed before the people. He referred to the enthusiastic mass meeting

which had been held last night. The responsible Banker does not object to Government inspection.

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